

## The Mahoning Dispatch

ISSUED WEEKLY  
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CANFIELD, OHIO

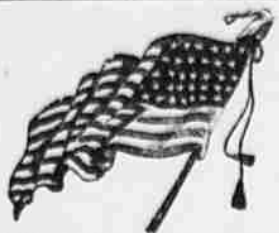
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SPECIAL NOTICE  
Obituary notices, resolutions of respect and notices of church and charitable entertainments and the like, when an admission fee is charged, will be charged for at the rate of one cent per counted line. Cards of Thanks will be charged at the flat rate of 25 cents. These must be paid for in advance, or charged to responsible parties ordering the same.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917



## THE SELECTIVE DRAFT

## Conveys Highest Responsibility and Honor Upon Citizens Whom It Calls

The day numbers were drawn for the first American draft since 1863 and would be made a day for patriotic celebration. That day will be historic. It saw the performance of a solemn act of state of the highest dignity and consequence. By this act the world's mightiest republic the world's greatest community of free men will nominate those of its citizens who are to be its defenders on the field of battle.

This in such a democracy as ours is an august expression of the orderly will of a free people moving for their own security and welfare through law enacted by their representatives in the exercise of the people's sovereignty. It does not differ from the call for volunteers except as any other due process of law is different from the process of private initiative. We do not adopt the volunteer system for jury service. When there is riot or other public service our laws permit the drafting of citizens for the common service. We do not rely upon volunteers to pay taxes. All of these functions are not only necessary to a civilized society; they are honorable in the highest degree.

The principle of the draft has been abused and distorted by sentimentalists and mischief makers. In other republics it has been recognized to be what it is, the orderly expression of the highest duty of citizenship. In a despotism it is an expression of the will of the despot. In a democracy like ours it is the expression of the people's will, formulated by the people's representatives like other laws we bind ourselves by our citizenship to obey.

The draft in a free state is therefore voluntary in the final sense as the expression of our collective will. Every man who is drafted can feel that he is taking up service by his own will. He has no right to be an American citizen. He has no right to refuse to obey the laws enacted for the common welfare by himself and his fellow citizens through their chosen representatives. A free man expresses his freedom in a free country by obeying the laws he or his fellow freemen have made.

There has been a deal of buncombe and vicious fallacy spread abroad to defeat the draft. Common sense will clear it away. The draft of an autocrat is an act of despotism. The draft of a republic is the will of the people, conveying the highest responsibility, and therefore the highest honor upon the citizens upon whom it calls.

Let the drafted man, therefore, receive the salute of the nation. The republic has called him in its great need. It has given him the accolade. Freedom has named him her knight, and he goes to fight as his heroic predecessors fought for the Stars and Stripes in the wars of the republic.

If the drafted man is not proud to be called to the colors he does not belong to the great tradition of American freemen. But we are confident he will have cause to be proud of him. —Chicago Tribune.

## WHAT'S IN THE FOOD BILL

Washington. The food control bill gives a board of three, under Presidential direction control over foods, fuel, feeds, kerosene and gasoline. One member of the board must be a farmer. It also prevents unlicensed arms of the advocacy commission of the council of National defense from participating in government contracts.

Prevents hoarding and speculation. Authorizes the President to license grain elevators, cold storage, packing house, farm implement manufacturers, coal mines and fertilizer plants.

Allows the President to requisition foods, fuels and supplies for the army and navy.

Allows the President to buy, sell and store fuel, wheat, flour, meat, beans and potatoes for this country.

Allows the President to take over factories, plants, mines, etc.

Allows the President to close grain exchanges to stop speculation.

Allows the President to declare minimum prices for wheat, the price of 25¢ for No. 1 northern or its equivalent being set as the standard. The President may impose sufficient duty on imported wheat to bring it to the American price.

Authorizes the federal trade commission to regulate coal and coke and fix prices for them, as well as to operate mines if necessary.

The prohibition sections now in the bill: Prohibit the use of foodstuffs in distilled spirits.

Direct the President to commandeer all distilled spirits in bond and pay for them plus ten per cent of the cost.

(This is the famous Smoot amendment which it is anticipated will be dropped in conference as it is held unlawful.)

The sum of \$150,000,000 is appropriated to carry out the act, and \$25,000,000 additional for administrative expenses.

It has just about gotten so in this country that when a little boy at school doesn't understand fractions somebody wants to send him to an adenois garage.

## THE COAL SITUATION

Senator Pomeroy in his speech on the coal situation in the Senate on the 25th inst. took the position that "the Congress cannot defend itself before the people of America unless it gives them some relief."

As the result of the public hearings before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and the information that has been given him, confidentially and otherwise, by many Ohioans who have been squeezed by the coal operators or coal dealers or both—the Senator does not believe the present intolerable situation is the result of car shortage as claimed by almost every operator. His information has convinced him that the present outrageously high prices demanded by the operators and dealers for coal are the direct result of their greed, avarice and rapacity.

In his Senate speech the Senator exploded the car shortage argument by pointing out that "the highest estimate of car shortage, for the entire country, for any one month, 'expressed in terms of per cent was 5.7%. Government statistics were read in support of his surprising statement. A letter from Chairman Oliver H. Hughes of the Ohio Public Utilities Commission (dated eight days following the introduction of the Senator's coal resolution June 13th) was read in this connection. In that letter Hughes stated that the Toledo and Ohio Central and the Hocking Valley railways, both of which run through the mining regions of the state, 'are now furnishing 100% cars for that service, while other railroads are giving considerable improvement. Nevertheless prices of coal have not come down, although the operators have charged the high level of prices to lack of transportation facilities.' Further, the Senator read correspondence he had received from big purchasers to prove that when you pay the high prices asked for coal you are able to get all you want."

"The principal reason," remarked Senator Pomeroy in his speech, "and I say it without any mental reservation whatsoever—the principal reason for the increase in coal prices is the rapacity of the people who are selling the coal. Up unto the time this subject was given some publicity in the halls of Congress all the coal operators were talking about the prices of coal going upwards. Now, since legislation is threatened, they are talking about the prices coming 'downward.'"

In this connection it is illuminating to note that the price of coal in some parts of the Massillon district and in Cincinnati and vicinity has been reduced \$1.50 and \$1.00 per ton respectively. Some of the coal operators in this is only the beginning and, if either his resolution is adopted or his amendment to the food bill is accepted, coal prices will tumble for the reason the present wickedly high prices rest upon the greed of the coal operators, the greed of those who are willing to take advantage of their country's necessities to enrich themselves. Operators and dealers who are trying to excuse themselves on the grounds of car shortage, poor storage, supply and demand, etc., in the opinion of the Senator "would be nearer the truth if they would state the fact that their greed for high profits is such that they are willing to take the last farthing out of the consumer's pocket if they can get it."

S Senator Pomeroy believes the fuel situation is fully as critical, if not more critical than the food situation. After explaining the effect of the price of coal upon steel and iron he made this observation: "If we reduce the price of coal within reasonable limits we will not only be serving the iron and steel industry but we will be serving every industry in the United States and every one of the more than 20,000,000 families in our country."

HOOPER A 1910 POSSIBILITY  
Every war has given the United States at least one President. Washington, Jackson, Grant, Garfield and Roosevelt were war products, and other Presidents owe some of their political strength to their war records. McKinley's managers, for example, made political capital out of the creditable part their candidate played as a soldier in the Union army. However, if we were to guess the political result of this war, the first name that comes to mind would not be that of a General. It would be rather that of a food administrator.

The war of general interest is more of a mystery to the common run of people. He gives them victory or not, they do not know how. The work of a food administrator is different. If the war lasts long enough, almost all the people of the United States will know of Herbert Hoover three times a day, quite positively, with blessings or something else. If he lives up to his reputation, he will be loved and admired from one coast to the other.

When the great war is over, this hero and that hero may want to run for President, and the supporters of each one will tell us what each did, how he turned the tide of an attack or solved the submarine problem. The food administrator, however, will be a mystery to the common run of people. He gives them victory or not, they do not know how. The work of a food administrator is different. If the war lasts long enough, almost all the people of the United States will know of Herbert Hoover three times a day, quite positively, with blessings or something else. If he lives up to his reputation, he will be loved and admired from one coast to the other.

Wilson's Moral Courage  
Lack of moral courage can certainly not be imputed to President Wilson. If any unpopular action must be undertaken in the national interest, everybody else dodges it, while the president puts it through without flinching. It was the president who was forced to assume responsibility for our entry into the war, for conscription, for the unprecedented policy of immense loans to foreign nations. It was the president who alone dared to place a quietus upon the plan of running a volunteer division to France under a popular hero, and who determined upon sending overseas the flower of our regular army. When the vital matter of food control falls of conflicting and widely represented interests, the president comes promptly to the rescue. Certainly a majority in both senate and house recognized that the present was no proper occasion to interpolate sweeping domestic reform like national prohibition into a war measure. But many of those who recognized this shrank from incurring the odium of those of their constituents who place prohibition above every other issue and who are sufficiently numerous in most constituencies to turn the elections. (President Wilson did not shrink from such odium. Probably he would personally prefer a bone dry nation, but not at the expense of national harmony in the existing crisis.—The New Republic.

You never can tell. Many a man has a checked career who really isn't fond of checkers.

Don't cross your bridge till you come to it, and then it will be there to burn behind you.

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## YOUNGSTOWN

The first personal injury case by a woman worker was started here when Jennie Fick was killed by a car on the railroad for \$40,000 for damages for alleged injury to her general to her hip. She says she was thrown from a ladder to the ground when the car against which the ladder was leaning was unexpectedly moved by other cars bumping into it. She was a widow who supported her family.

William W. Zimmerman was appointed judge of the court of domestic relations in Mahoning county by Governor Cox late Friday afternoon, according to information received from Columbus. The appointment was made after a delay of more than two weeks after the creating of the new court. Democrats of the city have been greatly agitated over the appointment, five candidates appearing in the field. Mr. Zimmerman has never been mentioned in connection with the office to any great extent. The new court has charge of divorces, juvenile court work and mothers' pensions and will and it is feared she will be mentioned in connection with the office to any great extent. The new court has charge of divorces, juvenile court work and mothers' pensions and will and it is feared she will be mentioned in connection with the office to any great extent.

Plans have been made by the city to sell at public sale such land near the Milton reservoir as it does not need. This means that a lot of people will provide for themselves by buying the land near the dam where they can spend the summer in comfort, enjoying boating, fishing, etc.

The colored brothers within our borders continue to make a lot of trouble for themselves and the community. Automobile accidents of one kind and another continue numerous.

Every day now on the streets may be seen soldiers in training for the service, which they must soon render their country.

Miss Ruth Armstrong, a former teacher in this city, aged 28, who recently went to Havana to take a position as governess, has mysteriously disappeared. It is feared she was kidnapped by white slave agents. It has been found that rates at the City hospital must be increased to keep pace with advancing costs.

Damage estimated at \$25,000 resulted when flames swept through the Howell block, Central Square, early Sunday morning. It is believed the fire originated at a hot water heater in the basement under the Diamond cafe.

Investigation of iron and steel making costs for the purpose of helping the government determine prices to be paid for such material as it will need, have been collected here at the plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. by representatives of the federal trade commission. Iron and steelmakers here are in the dark as to what to expect from the government in the matter of prices. One steelmaker says that while labor has increased more than 50 per cent in actual cost it has declined fully that much in efficiency and that, consequently, any cost system will not show the real conditions.

## HICKORY

July 25.—B. T. Keeg and family and Chas. Yenabie and family of Patmos spent Sunday afternoon with Sam Angmon and family.

R. R. Esterly was in Youngstown. James Cessna and family and J. E. Cessna and family of Rosemont and Cessna and family of the city visited U. B. Cessna and family Sunday.

Miss Edna Kenneigh visited from Thursday till Saturday with Lola Ruth Gordon.

Mrs. R. R. Esterly and daughter Helen visited Mrs. Sarah Esterly at Toot's Corners, Saturday.

Mrs. George Brown and son Harry spent Saturday in Salem.

Thos. Weaver and wife spent Monday with their son John and family at Goshawk.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Protheroe of Goshawk visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey McDonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gibbons and son Chester of Salem spent Sunday evening with John Gordon and family.

Phil Chanchler of Salem was here Monday.

Wilbur Coy of Salem is assisting Elmer Kenneigh with his harvesting.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keets visited their son Eli and family at the city.

Victor Kenneigh of Greenford called on Harry Gordon Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. James Baird and son Herman, Mr. and Mrs. Emmor Gilbert, and Glen and Mary Bowditch, Friday evening at C. D. Bowman's in honor of Mrs. Bowman's birthday. Ice cream and cake were served.

## BERLIN CENTER

July 25.—Lemuel Fouk, farmer and horseman, died Sunday night at his home one mile west of the city. Deceased was a native of Berlin township where he spent his 73 years of life. He had been ailing for a year, suffering from a kick by a horse he was riding. He was a well known man in this and neighboring counties for years. He never married. Two sisters survive him, Mrs. Emanuel and Mrs. John Ormsby, both of Berlin.

Funeral services were held this afternoon and the remains were placed in the mausoleum.

WE MUST WIN  
Those who, before the United States entered the war thought it better to remain neutral and postpone until after the war the settlement of differences with belligerent nations, will have no difficulty in recognizing the change in the situation caused by our own nation's entrance into the war. Had we remained neutral we might have been able to act as mediator and thus rendered an important service to the world. In entering the war, however, we surrendered that opportunity and incurred the enmity of the central powers. A new situation, therefore, confronts us. We must not only protect ourselves from those who are now our enemies, but we must find an opportunity for world service in aiding to arrange a permanent peace, built on justice, liberty and democracy.

We must win. Defeat is inconceivable—it would be indescribably unfortunate if it were possible. We can not allow any foreign nation to determine the destiny of the United States. Especially a nation committed, as Germany is, to arbitrary government and militarism.

Neither can we afford to have our allies overcome—that would bring up on us the disasters of defeat or the burden of carrying on the war alone.

We are in the war by the action of congress—the only body authorized to take the nation into war. The quickest way to peace is to go straight through, supporting the government in all its undertakings, no matter how long the war lasts or how much it costs.

We must win. Any discord or division, after the government has acted, would prolong the war and increase its cost in money and men.—W. J. Bryan.

## ISY ISLES SHELTER BARBARIC INDIANS

TIERRA DEL FUEGO ARCHIPELAGO COLD, BLEAK, YET HOLDS TRIBES OF NOMADS

Onas Most Powerful Aborigines, Battle Others For Existence.

When the white man first came to the islands of the Fuegian archipelago he created considerable stir. The Indians had never seen a ship before, and they could not imagine what it was doing in their particular waters. Immediately they started signaling by means of campfires to the interior tribes, so that the whole coast appeared to be one chain of blazing fires. That is why the white men called the principal island Tierra del Fuego—land of fire—which, in other respects, was a sad mistake.

Tierra del Fuego is continually cold and damp; the inland channels that intersect the island are always frozen, and at all times an icy fog prevents the sun from doing its duty in thawing out the ground.

It is not strange that such a climate the Indians should still be in an early state of evolution, with little ambition and no facilities for comfort. Like the Eskimos in winter, they huddle into small huts which in shutting out the snow also preclude the possibility of ventilation. They wear little clothing but the skins of animals. The women do not weave and work in pottery as do the North American Indians, and they seem altogether to lack the incentive to build and create.

Many of the tribes of whom the Onas are the chief, are still nomadic. They do not remain in any one habitat for any length of time, but in their bark canoes—their one product of actual thought and effort—they travel around the inland waters, living on whatever food is the easiest to procure. Whenever a whale is washed up on the beach they immediately take up their residence beside the carcass until it is completely devoured.

Since the arrival of the white man in greater numbers, and the cultivation of the land throughout the interior of the island for agricultural purposes, the Indians have gradually adopted many of the ways of civilization, but they still resent the intrusion.

The Onas have always been particularly hostile, and at times the warfare has been extremely bitter, but, as usual, the white men have conquered. It is the survival of the fittest again, and the Indians are fast dying out.

## MAKE UNGROUND WHEAT BREAD

Said to Have Higher Food Value Than Ordinary Kind.

The Italians are credited with having invented a method of making bread direct from wheat without grining it. After being well washed the wheat is soaked in warm water for three days, by which time it has become quite soft. The grain can then be kneaded in the ordinary way, made into loaves and baked after being allowed to "rise." Bread made in this way has a much higher food value than the ordinary article, as even the husk has useful dietetic qualities.

The wheat should be of good quality for this purpose, and, of course should be free from dirt, seeds or other species of grain. Hence, although grinding is needed, the processes which precede this operation must be carried out.

In view of the shortage of labor and fuel this process of making bread should be particularly worthy of adoption at the present time.

## BOULEVARD IN DESERT

Plank Roadway Laid in Sand in Arizona.

Between the Imperial irrigation district and Yuma, Ariz., the sand is so fine and dry, when a hand is picked up it trickles out of the closed fist like the grains in an hour glass. Imagine, then, the difficulty of traveling over this country in a heavy vehicle, and especially in an automobile. But the significant fact is that the state highway runs through fifty miles of such sand.

Until the California highway commission found a way to combat the sand it was risky for an automobile to travel over this dangerous route. Six miles of portable plank roadway have now been constructed through the worst sections of this desert, says the Popular Science Monthly.

This roadway, eight feet wide, with double width turnouts every 1,000 feet, consists of planks spiked to stringers.

## CLOCK RUNS FOR 119 YEARS

Wheels Stop After It Strikes Twelve Strokes.

The clock in the old tower of St. Paul's Church, New York, N. Y., which had ticked off a century of time when war was declared against Spain in 1898, struck 12 ponderous strokes at noon a few days ago, and then for the first time in 119 years its wheels ceased to whirl. New works have been installed.

Where there's a will there's a way, even for the lightweight.

Flattery is the only cement that will mend a broken promise.

When a girl is a perfect poem the poet runs to meet her.

Liquor improves with age, and so do people who let it alone.

Where girls are concerned the good die young, the others bleach.

You never can tell. Many a lover's quarrel lasts all through married life.

## SOUND APPLES GROWN BY TIMELY SPRAYING

Lime-Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead in the Calyx Prevent Wormy Fruit

Freedom from worms in apples depends upon spraying with lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead just after the blossoms fall, is the advice from Ohio entomologists. These specialists say that 70 to 85 percent of the first brood of codling worms go into the apple at the calyx end at this time, and that these worms can be killed if poison is there when they enter and take their first meal.

The spray recommended by the Agricultural Experiment Station is made of one part of commercial concentrated lime-sulphur (not powdered sulphur compounds) to 40 parts of water, along with three pounds of arsenate of lead paste to 50 gallons of the mixture. A liberal application that bathes the leaves and is driven into the cup of every blossom insures apples practically free from worms. If plant lice, or aphids, are present one part of nicotine sulphate to 700 of spray will kill them.

Trees 15 feet high require from three to five gallons of spray; those 20 feet high, from eight to 12 gallons; and those 25 to 30 feet tall, from 15 to 20 gallons. The spraying should begin when 90 per cent of the petals have fallen and before the weight of the fruit has turned the cups toward the ground, the experts say. Ten days after bloom is given as the outer limit of time when the spraying can be done satisfactorily.

## FOREST NOTES

Balsa wood, found in Central America, is said to be the lightest known wood. It is lighter than cork and has an average specific gravity of only .104.

A wood specimen found in glacial drift and estimated by the Wisconsin State geologists to be approximately half a million years old has been identified by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service as spruce.

State Forests with a total of over 3,600,000 acres have been established in thirteen States. Of these New York has the largest forests, which comprise 1,826,000 acres; Pennsylvania is second with 1,008,000 acres.

The largest number of sheep grazed on any single National Forest is 315,740, finding pasturage on the Humboldt in Nevada, while the largest number of cattle—75,818 head—is found on the Tonto in Arizona. The value of the average annual meat product of these two National Forests is estimated at \$2,000,000.

On parts of the Angeles National Forest in California the packrats are so abundant that many of the young pines planted by the Forest Service have been killed or injured by the rodents. The damage seems to take place chiefly in the late summer and fall and is more extensive in dry than in wet seasons. It is thought that the rats tear off the tender bark of the trees to obtain moisture at times when the water is scarce.

## CHICKENS BENEFIT GARDENS.

Too many people are afraid to let their poultry see the inside of their garden enclosure. There are very few weeks in the year when chickens, especially the younger ones will not be beneficial to the garden.

Be sure to have the flock in the garden while the land is being plowed or spaded and again whenever it is being cultivated. They get numerous insects and vegetation destroyers which otherwise may do considerable damage during the season.

Did you ever watch a bunch of half-grown chickens trying to eat dirt and nest when an ant nest has been opened up? They are especially fond of the ant eggs and gather up the dirt in which those are mixed as greedily as they do a nice lot of fish bait.

The chickens will have to be kept away from the strawberry bed while the fruit is ripening, but at all other times of the year the bed will be benefited by having them range over it regularly.

Tomatoes are a delicacy which they greatly enjoy, and the young chickens do not bother the ripe tomatoes very much. Very little of the other garden stuff will be damaged by the poultry.

Poison Mixture to Check Outworms.

If cutworms prove troublesome in the garden they can be held in check with a mixture of 25 pounds of bran, half a pound of paris green or lead arsenate, and a quart of molasses. The lead arsenate is cheaper than the paris green, and whichever is used should be dissolved in two gallons of water, to which the molasses and ground pulp of two lemons or oranges should be added.

This poison mixture should be scattered in the evening in order that it may stay moist as long as possible, as the worms refuse to eat it after it has become dry. The addition of the orange or lemon juice is important in making it attractive to the worms, but it is likely to be attractive to the chickens and some other farm animals also, with fatal results.

Mowing pasture lands when the weeds are in full bloom is an excellent practice, as it prevents the formation of weed seeds. Most weeds, even of the perennial type, can gradually be brought under control if they are not allowed to produce seed for several years in succession.

Little boys soon tire of their toys and break them. Little girls wait till said toys grow up before doing the same stunt.

In trench warfare it isn't until a soldier gets to the front that he finds himself in a hole.

Unfortunately, the man whose home life is ideal doesn't always make good anywhere else.

Discretion may be the better part of valor, but don't let it prevent you from fighting.

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## CANFIELD MARKET REPORT

Paying Prices  
Eggs, 40c dozen.  
Butter, rolls, 32c.  
Butter, prints, 34c.

Selling Prices  
Eggs 44c dozen.  
Butter, rolls, 34c.  
Butter, prints, 35c.

Butter, Elgin creamery, 42c lb.  
Sugar, 25 lb., \$2.45.  
Lemons, 45c dozen.  
Oranges, 35c and 40c.  
Bananas, 30c dozen.

Dates, 15c lb.  
Ham, 25c lb., sliced 35c lb.  
Lard, 25c lb.  
Bacon, sliced, 38 and 40c lb.

Cheese: Swiss 38c; June, 25c; Cream, 34c.  
Onions, 8c lb.  
English walnuts, 20 and 25c lb.

Pecora, 7c lb. on cob; lb. box 10c  
Navy beans, 22c lb.  
Chipped beef in bulk, lb. 55c.  
Cocoanuts, 10c each.

Cornmeal, 10-lb. sack 50c.  
Graham flour, 10-lb. sack 55c.  
Celery, 15c bunch.  
Apples, 3c lb.

Grapefruit, 10c each.  
Honey, 25c box.  
Hominy, 8c lb.  
Maple syrup, \$1.75 gal.

New potatoes, 60c peck.  
Cabbage, 1 1/2c lb.  
Cucumbers, 8c each.  
Peaches 10c lb.  
Watermelons 30c to 40c each.

Cantaloupes, 10c.  
New beets, 6c bunch.  
Wax Beans 5c lb.

## Business Directory

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## CANFIELD TRANSFER